THE WESTERN [illegible]

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES [illegible]

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SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 31, 1839.

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TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Fourth and last Call!

THE undersigned *again* appeals to those indebted to him on account of the Western Carolinian in *any* way, to come forward and pay. It is out of the question for him to wait or be put off any longer: his necessities *are* pressing: he has waited years, with a great many, and further indulgence other than the law will allow, cannot be given, if settlement is not made in the present or ensuing month. J. W. HAMPTON.

Jan. 3, 1839. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TALE.

A few years before the dreadful insurrection of the negroes at St. Domingo, that beautiful French colony was at the height of its grandeur and prosperity; and its cultivation and industry had been the means of introducing into it more gold than the mines of South America had even furnished the avaricious Spaniards with. This precious metal, indeed, circulated there with the greatest activity, and with it luxury and extravagance, as usual, kept pace, in every kind of pleasurable enjoyment.—Neither is this to be wondered at. Under the burning atmosphere of the tropics, the passions, naturally quick, become ardent, and even volcanic; whilst riches, which, in a great measure, give rise to them, offer every means of gratifying them.

At the period to which we allude—namely, the year 1788—the most predominating passion of the wealthy inhabitants of St. Domingo was the baneful and pestilent one of *gaming*. Still, the games of calculation, in which address and skill neutralise, in some degree, the chances of fortune, were not sufficient for the grasping inquietude and covetous ideas of its votaries. They looked forward to those games in which the fascinating expectations of gaining a large sum by a few throws of the dice were most likely to be realised, and a fortune made, or lost, in the course of a few hours. So far, indeed, was this thirst for gaming carried, that it was not an uncommon occurrence to see houses and estates, with the complement of negroes belonging to them, depending on the throw of the dice. They (the dice) were placed upon the table by dozens, when the player picked out *three*, and commenced his acts of desperation, submitting himself to the power of fate.

In the year 1789, one Captain St. Every, the son of a very rich sugar proprietor, was about twenty-six years of age; and, although possessed of an immense fortune, had embraced the profession of arms, and was serving in a regiment at Port-au-Prince. In the management of the sword and pistol he was quite without a rival, and brave even to temerity. Still, he took nothing like unfair advantage of his dexterity; and, when engaged in a conflict, he generally contrived slightly to wound his opponents. In this he was lucky, even to insolence; although he had been himself occasionally wounded, and, in his numerous duels, had left many traces of blood in his society of St. Domingo. He possessed many amiable qualities, although he was more feared than loved; forasmuch as his upright conduct and prepossessing manners could not make amends for the impetuosity of his character, his propensity for duelling, and his attachment to gaming; for it is, unfortunately, necessary to add, that he was a gamester.

One evening, in a house of public resort for gaming in Port-au-Prince, a few of the inhabitants were seated round a table, waiting until a sufficient number of persons arrived to enable them to commence play. At length one of them called out, "Who will play?" "I will play," said the captain of a French frigate, who happened to be at that time in the town; and, taking the box, threw the dice, to win or lose, as he thought, the amount of a small sum of money which was put upon the table. Of course he was ignorant of the game—at all events, of the stake—about to be played.

"Monsieur le Commandant," exclaimed Captain St. Every, "you have won; take up your winnings;" at the same time pushing towards him several bags of gold. At the appearance of their contents, the captain of the frigate shrank back with astonishment, supposing he had only run the risk of winning or losing the small sum he saw on the table, which did not exceed a few crown pieces (probably counters;) and, gently pushing from him the bags, addressed the party thus:

"Gentlemen, I should be wanting, not only in good manners, but in common honesty, if I were to appropriate to myself these sums, the winning of which I never, in the least degree, contemplated; having only, as I thought, played for the trifling sum I saw lying on the table. I cannot, therefore, look upon this enormous quantity of gold as properly my right."

"Sir," said Captain St. Every, "you must take it; for, if you had lost, you would have been obliged to pay the same sum."

"You are mistaken, sir," replied the naval captain, "if you think so. I do not conceive my honor endangered in refusing to pay a debt which I never contracted, nor in refusing to accept of so large a sum, which I never entertained an idea of winning."

"Monsieur le Commandant," rejoined Captain St. Every, elevating his voice to its highest pitch, "if you had lost, you *should* have paid: *I would have made you do so!*"

There was in this language, and in the tone in which the words were delivered, an evident desire of provocation, which could not escape the notice of the naval captain; and he answered it in a similar manner. The result was a challenge, which the exertions of the bystanders were not able to prevent.

"Sir," said Captain St. Every to his adversary, "as I do not wish to take any advantage over you, which my known ability in the use of the sword and the pistol gives me, I will offer you terms of equality. Let a pistol be brought here instantly and charged; and the chance of the dice shall determine which of the two shall blow out the other's brains."

"*Accepted!*" replies the captain of the frigate.

A feeling of horror agitated the whole of the society present; several persons left the room, trembling for the consequences, and resolved not to be witnesses of the bloody conflict; whilst others, more hardened in their nature, and excited by a brutal curiosity, approached nearer to the combatants, who were sitting exactly opposite to each other, and separated only by a table four feet in width. Whilst a third person was loading the pistol, the silence of death pervaded the assembly, and the calm was only interrupted by some words which passed between the adversaries, but not of an aggravating nature; for it was observed that they alone preserved a coolness of temper in these fearful moments.

When the pistol was charged, each of the parties minutely examined it; and, finding it in proper order, one of them placed it on the table, on which were lying, in two heaps, the dice. Each drew out three, and it was decided that the naval captain should have the first throw. He took up the box with a firm hand, and, putting into it the instruments which were to award him either his life or death, he shook them, and threw '*eleven!*'

"That is a good throw, commandant," said captain St. Every, suspending for a minute his own throw. "The chance is in your favor; but listen to me: if it turns out, as it appears to me it will, that fortune has favored you, I beg you will have neither mercy nor pity upon me: for, rest assured, you shall have none from me. Moreover, I should consider either as a coward that would think of sparing the other."

"Sir," observed the commandant, "I do not stand in need of your impertinent remonstrances to teach me how to act in this or any other affair."

St. Every then took the box, and, having put in the dice, threw them: they numbered *fifteen!*

The company present were now horror-stricken. Monsieur le Commandant calmly rose from his seat, and presenting to his antagonist—or, rather, his enemy—the firm attitude of a brave man, was thus addressed by him:

"Your life belongs to me, sir," throwing down the dice on the table, and taking the pistol in his hand. "Recommend your soul to God!"

"FIRE, sir!" replied the commandant, placing his hand on his heart; "an honest man is always ready to ——." He was not allowed to finish the sentence. St. Every's ball scattered his brains about the room and also upon the persons of several of those who were present!

After this horrible catastrophe, on which the public voice was most loud against Captain St. Every, that officer was no longer looked upon but with horror, and was avoided and shunned by almost every person in the colony; which treatment he acknowledged by expressions of hatred and disdain. At length, on the breaking out of the insurrection at St. Domingo, he entered the service of the enemy (*i. e.* the English,) and served as captain under the orders of Gen. Sir T. Maitland; in which he displayed proofs of great bravery, as well as the most consummate ability in the art of war. The insurgents owed almost all their success to his talents, even to their last battle at Ivois, near Tiburon, where he was killed by a ball in the ribs, at the very moment victory declared for him.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A short time since, a curious circumstance occurred in one of the largest towns of the 'far west,' which, although it did not immediately find its way into the papers, caused no little sensation among the good people who inhabit that section of the country in which the scene was enacted.—Somewhere about a year ago, a person having the appearance of a gentleman suddenly appeared, without previous notice and opened a dry goods store, with the avowed intention of settling permanently in the town. Who he was no one knew; but, giving out that he was a native of New England, he so conducted himself as to win in a very short time the respect and esteem of all who made his acquaintance. His age was about thirty-five years, his manners polished, and he daily showed evident tokens of scholarship and withal a keen observation of men and manners. But it was not with his own sex alone, that he was known and respected; his easy bearing, handsome person, and also a good portion of the gift of gallantry, made him a favorite with the ladies; and very soon he was quite as intimate with the most respectable families as if he had been acquainted for years.

Among those whom he visited was the family of a retired flour merchant, whose only daughter, a lady of nineteen, by her charms and graceful appearance, soon captivated the heart of the dry goods dealer to such an extent that after a month's acquaintance he made proposals to her parents to change her name from Miss —— to Mrs. ——; and was accepted.

It seems, however, that the young lady, acting up to the principle that it always takes two to make a bargain, had determined not to suffer herself to be bartered off like a piece of merchandize. A short time previous, like most other young ladies, she promised her hand and heart without consulting her parents, to a young clerk in one of the large mercantile houses, and now that the time had arrived to test her love, she boldly avowed her choice, and gave her more wealthy suitor a decided rejection on the spot. Nothing daunted, however, he threw out dark hints to the favored one of 'pistols and bowie-knives,' and, by dint of solicitation, enlisted the parents of the lady in his cause, who so readily entered into his plans, that the young lady from that moment knew no peace until being wearied, with the pertinacity of his addresses followed up as they were at every convenient opportunity, added to the persuasions of her parents, in an unfortunate moment she consented to become his bride.

The day which had been fixed upon for the wedding was now rapidly approaching, and the nearer it drew, the more the young lady was tormented with remorse at the thoughts of how she had treated her former suitor whom she really loved, and as her thoughts were not favorable but directly at variance with those which she was now in duty bound to tolerate, of course, her intended husband did not rise in her estimation. In the meantime the clerk to whom she had plighted her affections, thinking very justly that he now might as well hang his fiddle up, as 'another Richmond was in the field,' had sold off his goods and chattels, resigned his berth, and was only waiting to see the nuptial knot irrecoverably tied between his luckier rival and the object of his love, to bid adieu to civilized life and bury himself in the wild and boundless prairies—in the excitement of a hunter's life endeavor to forget the being who had proved false to his hopes; but before going he determined to see her once again, accuse her of infidelity and then leave her to the torments of her own mind forever.

How agreeably was he disappointed when during the interview she assured him that she was still unchanged, that he possessed her whole love, that she cared not a jot for her intended husband, and what was a great deal more, she determined she would never marry him. This wrought an entire change in the face of things. The young clerk's mind was now filled with renewed hopes, and consigning all his plans for the future, his ideas of hunting excursions in the prairies, the excitement of trapping, to any one who would burthen himself with them, the two proceeded to lay their heads together to devise some means whereby they might baulk the calico dealer of his promised bride and ultimately succeed in their own plans. The day dawned at last, a beautiful spring morning, the trees were just putting forth their spring leaves, the birds were warbling their pleasing songs, and every thing seemed in happy keeping for a bridal day. The day wore on and as night set in, carriages filled with goodly company rolled up to the house of the parents of the bride and having set them down rolled away to leave room for fresher throngs.—Among those who had assembled to grace the party, the person of the young clerk appeared with a face upon which a dark melancholy expression was deeply impressed. An hour rolled on during which the invited guests had all met and whispers of impatience were beginning to be heard, when a murmur ran through the room, succeeded by a deep silence—a pair of folding doors were thrown open and the bridal party entered.

As the bride entered, she raised her eyes which had been timidly cast down and glanced about the room. A deep scarlet blush which spread over her face and neck even to her temples told the young clerk as their eyes met that she recognised him, then casting them fixedly on the floor again, she signified to her friends that she was ready. A deep silence reigned as the minister commenced the ceremony, and it was with a palpitating heart and a mind bordering on destruction that the clerk witnessed its progress until the words were uttered,—'Will you take this man to be your wedded husband?' and while every breath was held to catch the answer, the bride raised her head and with her eyes beaming full upon the true lover, answered with a low but clear and distinct voice, 'No!'—Imagine the consternation and dismay that ensued. The young clerk sprang forward and seized her hand, the half-married calico merchant looked the very image of despair, and in answer to the numberless questions poured in by friends, relations and guests, the bride repeated her decision, avowing her love for the young clerk and declared she never would marry any other. At this critical moment the scene was interrupted by the unceremonious intrusion of two men, one of whom extending a paper, advanced to the soi-distant bridegroom, who betrayed evident symptoms of alarm, and clapping him on the shoulder, arrested him as a forger and fugitive from justice. An explanation ensued, the calico merchant in spite of his protestations was hurried off, and the parents of the bride joyed to think how nearly they had escaped wedding their daughter to misery, gladly consented to receive the young clerk as her husband, and a happier wedding party, we venture to say, never met.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TEMPER.

[MRS. CHAPONE.

It is observed, that every temper is inclined, in some degree, either to passion, peevishness or obstinacy. Many are so unfortunate as to be inclined to each of the three in turn: it is necessary, therefore, to watch the bent of our nature, and to apply the remedies proper for the infirmity to which we are most liable.

With regard to the first, it is so injurious to society, and so odious in itself, especially in the female character, that one would think shame alone would be sufficient to preserve a young lady from giving way to it; for it is as unbecoming her character to be betrayed into ill behavior by *passion* as by *intoxication*, and she ought to be ashamed of the one as much as of the other. Gentleness, meekness, and patience, are her peculiar distinctions, and an enraged woman is one of the most disagreeable sights in nature.

It is plain, from experience, that the most passionate people can command themselves, when they have a motive sufficiently strong—such as the presence of those they fear, or to whom they particularly desire to recommend themselves: it is therefore no excuse to persons, whom you have injured by unkind reproaches, and unjust aspersions, to tell them you was in a passion: the allowing yourself to speak to them in passion, is a proof of an insolent disrespect, which the meanest of your fellow creatures would have a right to resent.

When once you find yourself heated so far, as to desire to say what you know would be provoking and wounding to another, you should immediately either be silent or quit the room, rather than to give utterance to any thing dictated by so bad an inclination. Be assured, you are then unfit to reason from others. It is, therefore, your part to retire from such an occasion of sin; and wait till you are cool, before you presume to judge of what has passed.

By accustoming yourself thus to conquer and disappoint your anger, you will, by degrees, find it grow weak and manageable, so as to leave your reason at liberty; you will be able to restrain your tongue from evil, and your looks and jestures from all expressions of violence and ill-will. Pride, which produces so many evils in the human mind, is the great source of passion. Whoever cultivates in himself a proper humility, a due sense of his own faults and insufficiencies, and a due respect for others, will find but small temptation to violent or unreasonable anger.

In the case of real injuries, which justify and call for resentment, there is a noble and generous kind of anger, a proper and necessary part of our nature, which has nothing sinful or degrading. I would not wish you insensible to this; for the person who feels not an injury must be incapable of being properly affected by benefits. With those who treat you ill without provocation, you ought to maintain your own dignity.

But, in order to do this, whilst you show a sense of their improper behavior, you must preserve calmness, and even good breeding, and thereby convince them of the impotence as well as injustice of their malice. You must also weigh every circumstance with candor and charity, and consider whether your showing the resentment deserved, may produce ill consequences to innocent persons—as is almost always the case in family quarrels, and whether it may not occasion the breach of some duty or necessary connection, to which you ought to sacrifice even your just resentments.

Above all things, take care that a particular offence to you, does not make you unjust to the general character of the offending person. Generous anger does not preclude esteem for whatever is really estimable, nor does it destroy good will to the person of its object: it even inspires the desire of overcoming him by benefits, and wishes to inflict no other punishment than the regret of having injured one who deserved his kindness: it is always placable, and ready to be reconciled, as soon as the offender is convinced of his error; nor can any subsequent injury provoke it to recur to past disobligations, which had been once forgiven.

A BURIED CITY.

The captain of an American vessel, named Ray, has lately discovered on the coast of Peru, in the environs of Fruscillo, an ancient buried city of considerable extent. Following the course of some excavations which he made, he found the walls of the edifices still standing, and many of them in a complete state of preservation. He infers from the numbers and extent of them that the population of the city could not have been less than three thousand souls. Great numbers of Skeletons and mummies in a perfect state of preservation were found among the private and sacred edifices, and a great number of domestic utensils, articles of furniture, coins and curious antiquities. The earthquake by which it was engulfed, appears to have surprised the inhabitants like those of Pompeii, in the midst of their daily avocations, and many of them were found by Capt. Ray singularly preserved, by the exclusion of atmospheric air in the precise action or employment of the moment when overwhelmed. One man, standing up as if in the act of escaping, was dressed in a light robe, in the folds of which coins were found, which have been sent to the sientific institution of Lima for investigation. A female was also found sitting in a chair before a loom, which contained an unfinished piece of cotton-stuff which she was in the act of weaving. The cotton-stuff (which is of a gaudy pattern, but very neatly fabricated) is about eight inches in diameter, and appears to have been only half completed. A great number of antiquities and curiosities found in this American Herculaneum grave have been sent to the museum of Lima.

ESSAY ON WOMAN.

A woman is a very nice and complicated machine. Her springs are infinitely delicate, and differ from those of a man, pretty nearly as the works of a repeating watch do from that of a town clock.—Look at her body—how delicately formed! Examine her senses—exquisite and nice! Observe her understanding, how subtle and acute! But look into her heart, there is the watch work.—Composed of parts so minute of themselves, and so wonderfully combined, that they must be seen by a microscopic eye to be clearly comprehended. The perception of a woman is as quick as lightning. Her penetration is intuitive, I had almost said instinct. By a glance of her eye, she shall draw a just and deep conclusion. Ask her how she formed it? She cannot answer the question, as the perception of a woman is surprisingly quick, so her soul and imagination is amazingly susceptible. Few of them have culture enough to write, but when they do, how animated their descriptions. But if few women write, they all talk, and every man may judge of them in this point, from every circle, in which he goes. Spirit in conversation depends entirely on fancy, and women all over the world talk better than men. Have they a character to portray, or a figure to describe? They give but three traits of one or the other, and the character is known, or the figures placed before your eyes. Why? From the susceptibilities of their imagination, their fancies receive lively impressions from those principal traits, and they paint those impressions, with the vivacity with which they receive them. Get a woman of fancy warm in conversation, she will produce a hundred charming images, among which there shall not be one indelicate or coarse. Warm a man on the same subject, he shall possibly find stronger allusions, but they shall neither be so brilliant nor so chaste.

Conversation.—One reason why we meet with so few people who are reasonable, and agreeable in conversation is, that there is scarce any one who does not think more of what he has to say, than of answering exactly what is said to him. Even those who have the most address and complaisance think they do enough if they only seem attentive, at the same time that one may perceive in their eyes, and minds a distraction as to what is addressed to them, and an impatience to return to what they were saying; not reflecting that to be thus studious of pleasing themselves, is a bad way to please or convince others; and that to hear patiently, and answer precisely, are the greatest perfections of conversation. —*Rockefoucault.*

Iron Steamship.—It is stated that the British and American Steam Navigation Company have contracted with Mr. John Laird of Liverpool, (the builder of the iron steam vessel Rainbow, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company,) for an iron steamship, of 1,200 tons, to be called the Atalanta, and intended to be run between England and the United States, in conjunction with the British Queen and the President. From the experience Mr. Laird has had in this discription of naval architecture, and the speed he has already attained in the vessels he has built, those well able to form an opinion on the subject confidently predict that this vessel will reduce to ten days the average passage between Liverpool and New York.—*Baltimore American.*

AGRI[illegible]

SUGAR BEET [illegible]

An intelligent [illegible] stated to us a few days ago [illegible] peck of sugar beet twice a day, and [illegible] hay, he was enabled to get [illegible] butter during the winter, as [illegible] pasture was at its best. Now [illegible] well manured, planted in this root, [illegible] ed, would yield beets enough [illegible] the 1st of November till the 1st of May [illegible] every farmer make his arrangements [illegible] beets next Spring. From our own [illegible] have no doubt, that this addition [illegible] dinary feed of the cows, would make [illegible] ference of 2 lbs. each in their product [illegible] From the 1st of November to the 1st of [illegible] are 26 weeks. This number of weeks [illegible] additional butter, would give [illegible] during the period named, or [illegible] cows, and if we set down the value [illegible] 25 cents per lb., it will give us [illegible] of additional yield brought [illegible] product of an acre in beets. [illegible] the proprietor of the cows, [illegible] have the gratification to know that he [illegible] his animals well, and the satisfaction [illegible] in good condition.—*Farmer* [illegible]

SILK CULTURE.

It is surprising that more of our [illegible] engage in the Silk Culture, [illegible] counted for on the ground [illegible] profitably engaged in some other [illegible] will not take pains to inform themselves [illegible] ple profitable manner in which this [illegible] may be conducted. We saw, on Wed[illegible] the house of Mr. Joshua Toppan, in [illegible] street, several thousand silk worms [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] while young, as it [illegible] to require an undue [illegible] keep them in a thriving [illegible] After the first week a quantity of [illegible] may be added, heated to a temper[illegible] which may be daily increased, [illegible] milk gradually diminished untill its [illegible] supplied with skimmed milk,—[illegible] may be gradually increased as the [illegible] calf may require. A small quantity [illegible] may be added as the calves grow ol[illegible] for them to feed in, and some good hay [illegible] daily supplied as soon as they will eat [illegible]

[illegible] practice saves all the cream for butter, is [illegible] for the cows, renders the milking [illegible] convenient and agreeable, and makes as good [illegible] calves.

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[illegible] an Act entitled an Act to incorporate [illegible] and Western Rail Road Company.

[illegible] enacted by the General Assembly of the [illegible] North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted [illegible] authority of the same, That whenever it [illegible] to the Board of Internal Improvement [illegible] by certificate under the seal of said [illegible] signed by their Treasurer and counter[illegible] their President, that two-fifths part of [illegible] two hundred and fifty thousand dollars [illegible] of the Fayetteville and Western Rail [illegible] have been subscribed for and taken, [illegible] one-fourth of said Stock has been [illegible] into the hands of said Treasurer of [illegible], the said Board of Internal Improve[illegible] and they are hereby authorized and [illegible] to subscribe on behalf of the State for [illegible] behalf of the State of said Company, to [illegible] of three-fifths of the one million two [illegible] and fifty thousand dollars, the Capital [illegible] said Company, and the said subscription [illegible] to wit: the [illegible] Company shall [illegible] every six [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] shall, [illegible] improve[illegible] of the said [illegible] of the private [illegible] proportion [illegible] the payment [illegible] said Board shall [illegible] directed to ap[illegible] bonds now [illegible] after they are [illegible] from the [illegible] of the Gene[illegible] time. [illegible] in case the [illegible] aforesaid [illegible] the fore[illegible] should [illegible] aforesaid, [illegible] the necessa[illegible] the State for [illegible] said certifi[illegible] stated by [illegible] shall [illegible] Company [illegible] shall [illegible] Board of [illegible] be required to procure, by [illegible] destination, and report upon [illegible] probable cost of opening a [illegible] Albemarle Sound and the [illegible]

[illegible] General Assem[illegible] A. D., 1839.
[illegible]AHAM, S. H. C.
[illegible] S.

[illegible] Act passed at the present [illegible] entitled an Act to [illegible] incorporating the Pay[illegible] Company.

[illegible] Whereas, [illegible] Charter and the amendments thereto, [illegible] made for giving [illegible] State a right to [illegible] meetings of the [illegible]holders of the [illegible] Western Rail [illegible] Company [illegible] Stock, and the [illegible] recited Act [illegible] of three-[illegible] of the Stock [illegible] without giving [illegible] a proportionate [illegible] Company's meetings, therefore, Be it enacted by the General As[illegible] of the [illegible] North Carolina, and it is [illegible] by the authority of the same, That [illegible] the Stockholders of the Fayette[illegible] Rail Road Company, the repre[illegible] in said meetings shall vote [illegible] held and owned by North [illegible] the election of Directors, of [illegible] is already authorised to appoint [illegible] and the Governor may from time to [illegible] the agent who shall represent the State [illegible]

[illegible] further enacted, That the State of [illegible] have full power by an agent [illegible] Legislature, at all times [illegible] operations of said Com[illegible] by law pro[illegible] more strict accounta[illegible] the Company to the State, [illegible] necessary to the public [illegible]

[illegible] further enacted, That Books shall be [illegible] subscriptions of individuals and others [illegible]

[illegible] the Yadkin River [illegible] subscribe the other two-[illegible] sum, therefore, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That if the Board of Internal Improvement shall be satisfied that the said Rail Road can be constructed for a less sum than one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, it shall be their duty to subscribe for the State in the Stock of said Company, three-fifths of said estimate and no more, provided always, however, that individuals shall have subscribed beforehand, the other two-fifths of said estimates, subject to all the other conditions, restrictions and limitations in the said first recited Act, any thing in the said first recited Act of the present Session to the contrary notwithstanding.

5. And whereas, by the above recited Act it is directed, that the sum necessary to pay the subscription of the State to the Stock in said Company, in certain cases, shall be borrowed upon the Public Credit, but the manner of doing it is not pointed out in such way as to promote competition for the said loan, and to secure a full price therefor, and so as to prevent doubts and consequently a sacrifice of the scrip or certificate of the State; therefore, *Be it further enacted,* That if it shall become necessary to make a loan for the purpose of paying the State's subscription or any part thereof to said Company, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to issue certificates bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, the principal and interest of said certificates to be paid at the places that shall be agreed upon by the State and the lender or holder of said certificates, provided all the certificates payable in North Carolina, shall be payable at the Public Treasury, and all those payable elsewhere shall be payable at one place, and at one place only, and the said debt shall not be redeemable before the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and shall be redeemable thereafter as the Legislature may prescribe by Law; and for the payment of said interest and principal, according to the true intent of this and the preceding Act, the faith of the State of North Carolina is hereby pledged.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That the said loan shall be made and evidenced in all other respects in the same manner and form that was provided by an Act passed in 1835, entitled an Act to provide for the payment of the Instalments on the Shares reserved to the State in the Capital Stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

7. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for any of the incorporated Banks of this State to buy, hold, sell and transfer any of the State Stock or Scrip issued by the State of North Carolina in pursuance of this Act.

8. *Be it further enacted,* That unless two-fifths of the Capital Stock of the said Company shall be taken by individuals within four years, and the Road begun to be constructed within that time, that the State subscription to said Road shall be null and void.

9. *Be it further enacted,* That this Act, together with the original Act, shall be in force from and after their ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 7th of January, A. D., 1839.

WILL. A. GRAHAM, S. H. C.
A. JOYNER, S. S.

GOV. DUDLEY'S MESSAGE,

Transmitting the Report of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company.

To the Honorable
General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit to you, a report from the President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, together with a letter from Major W. G. McNeill, their distinguished Engineer. This letter of Maj. McNeill, as you will perceive, is a summary of his official report upon the survey of several routes for their road, and his estimates of the cost. The map of this survey is now in the Executive office, for public inspection.

I need not remind you, that the General Assembly of 1836 directed a subscription of two-fifths of the stock in this Company by the State, provided the other three-fifths were taken by individuals.—This report shows that there is no prospect of so large a subscription by individuals being made. Individuals who became subscribers to the Company, however, (without any expense to the State,) employed one of the first Engineers in the United States to survey the routes and estimate the cost of the Road. The question recurs whether this General Assembly will put forth any effort to accomplish that which their predecessors in 1836 so patriotically attempted. Whatever systems of Improvement may be devised for the State at large, every body agrees that a line of communication between the Western and Eastern counties is an indispensable branch of any one which shall be adopted. It is a great mistake to consider such a work local or sectional in its character. It is a link for binding together the whole *East* to the whole *West.* It is not a work for promoting the pecuniary interests of the points at which it begins and terminates, nor of the counties through which it may pass. Although those might alone justify the expenditure, they sink into insignificance compared with the moral effects of exterminating that conflict of sectional feeling which has so long retarded our progress.

To heal discontent and give harmony to our councils, the *people* agreed to amend their constitution, and nothing remains to complete the good work begun by them, but for their Representatives to apply the means under their control for removing the barries that interpose between the markets of the East and the rich products of the Western counties.

Whatever reasons may occur to you for delaying any other imoortent works of Improvement, there is none for postponing this one. The survey has been made, the estimates reported, and they both proceed from an eminent source, entitled to the highest confidence. The work is not local in its character, or partial in its benefits; and its consequences, both pecuniary and moral, are sufficient to stimulate us to the enterprize. Success is morally certain, and we are encouraged by the impartial judgment of an Engineer upon whose opinions other States have embarked millions. It has been sanctioned by a former Assembly, and no law was ever passed in our State that was less condemned or more applauded by the *people.*

The means are at your command, and yours only. They can be applied with every reasonable probability of *increasing them,* and so that it shall [illegible] *possible* to increase the burdens of our constituents. [illegible] were not sufficient in[illegible] population in the State beyond the Alleghanies. If this be so, then by our [illegible] we are refusing to admit to our [illegible] the wealth of the Western country, which other States are expending millions to acquire.

Then why should we delay? Ingenuity itself cannot furnish a pretext for it, unless we design to give up the cause of Improvement altogether, and acquiesce in a destiny for our State which my love for her soil, her institutions, and her people, forbids me to anticipate. If we cannot agree upon a system large enough to meet all her wants, extensive enough to cover every section, and which I solemnly believe is essential to her present prosperity and future glory, we may at least unite with one mind in the resolution, that in our hands this noble cause shall not altogether fail.

If we cannot advance beyond it, policy, honor, ambition, pride, self-interest, and patriotism, forbid us to recede from the point that was reached in 1836. EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

Executive Office, Raleigh, Dec. 27, 1838.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

THIRD SESSION.

IN SENATE,

Monday, January 21, 1839.

Mr. Tallmadge, in pursuance of notice, introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses deeming it necessary,) That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution:

1st. The President of the United States shall hold his office but for one term of four years, and shall be ineligible thereafter.

2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be appointed by Congress, in such manner and for such term as shall be prescribed by law.

3d. That the Treasurer shall be appointed by Congress, in such manner and for such term as shall be prescribed by law.

4th. That the Postmaster General shall be appointed by Congress, in such manner and for such term as shall be prescribed by law.

5th. That no member of Congress shall be appointed to any office under the United States until the expiration of two years after he shall have ceased to be a member.

The bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, having been read a third time, on the question Shall this bill pass?

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, spoke for some time against the bill, and asked the yeas and nays, when there appeared as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benten, Buchanan, Clay, of Kentucky, Cuthbert, Davis, Fulton, Knight, Linn, Merrick, Morris, Nicholas, Robbins, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wright, Young—24.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Foster, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Roane, Ruggles, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, of Maine, Williams, of Mississippi—22.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, said he properly appreciated the time of this House, and it was with great reluctance he interposed with its regular action; but a sense of duty and necessity, of charity and *suffering humanity,* induced him at this time to interfere with the regular business of the House, and ask the suspension of the rules, to enable him to present a resolution for the immediate action of this body, calling on one of the Departments for information.

Mr. G. said he had just learned, by letters from two highly respectable gentlemen, now residing in that section of country lately acquired of the Cherokee Indians, that there were now, at this inclement season of the year, *five or six hundred Cherokee Indians* remaining in the extreme southwestern part of North Carolina, destitute of bread, meat, and all the necessaries of life, without homes, or houses, and hiding and roving through the woods and mountains, and driven to *the dreadful necessity of stealing or starving.* Now, (said Mr. G.) Congress has appropriated very large sums of money for the subsistence and removal of these very Indians, and I desire to know what has become of that money? Have the Cherokee chiefs and white speculators cheated the Indians, and defrauded the Government of this money, and left the body of the poor Indians to starve or steal for bread? or what has become of that large appropriation? and why are those Indians left behind, on the east side of the Mississippi river, to be robbed and plundered, and then to perish by starvation?

Mr. G. said he offered the following resolution, asking the Secretary of War to forthwith inform the House in relation to the matters contained therein, and he fondly hoped there would be a unanimous acquiescence in his motion to consider the resolution at this time:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform this House, as soon as he can, what number of the Cherokee tribe of Indians are now remaining in the State of North Carolina; what means the Government has provided for their subsistence; and why they were not removed west of the Mississippi river, according to the terms of the treaty, and the provisions of an act of Congress, passed at the last session; and also, how, to whom, and for what, has the money appropriated under the act for subsistence and removal of the Cherokee Indians been expended and applied.

Mr. Haynes inquired whether it was not true, as he had been informed, that these Indians had set out with the emigrating party, and had fallen back?

Mr. Graham replied in the negative. These had never left their homes at all.

Mr. Montgomery was desirous that Mr. Graham should include in his resolution an inquiry why the volunteers called out to serve in the Cherokee country had not been paid?

Mr. Graham entreated that his resolution might not be embarrassed with any additions. The inquiry proposed was a very proper one, and he was in favor of it. He wished it moved in a distinct form, without risking the passage of a measure imperatively called for by every feeling of humanity.

Mr. DeGraff moved the previous question;—which was seconded by the House, put, and carried; and the resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Adams said he had a large number of petitions to present, on the subject of abolition, and asked leave of the House to explain the position he occupied, and to state the reasons of his adopting the course he had done, in presenting petitions of this character. He further asked this courtesy of the [illegible] the real position [illegible] in the country.

Objection being made to Mr. A's making his statement,

Mr. [illegible] moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Bond called for the yeas and nays; which, being ordered, were—yeas 117, nays 68.

So the rule was suspended.

Mr. Adams then made his statement, in the course of which he distinctly averred that, though he had so earnestly advocated the right of persons to petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, yet he was not himself prepared to grant their prayer. On the contrary, if the question were presented at once, he should vote against it. He knew not what change might be wrought upon his mind by a full and fair discussion; but as yet he had seen no reason to change his opinion, though he had read all that had been written and published on this subject by the Abolitionists themselves. Mr. Adams then went at length into his reasons for offering the resolutions of inquiry on the controversy between Messrs. Stephenson and O'Connell.

Mr. Adams having concluded his explanatory remarks at three o'clock, proceeded to present to the House his numerous petitions, praying for the abolition of slavery, for the repeal of the resolutions passed by the House on the 12th December, upon the subject, and also, that the mover of the same receive a vote of censure for introducing them into the House. Also, petitions praying for the recognition of the independence of Hayti, and against the admission into the Union of any new State tolerating slavery. Also, petitions praying for the establishing a congress of nations.

Mr. A. having got through at four o'clock, petitions and memorials were further presented.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE,

Tuesday, Jan. 22.

On motion of Mr. Prentiss, the Senate took up the bill to prevent the giving or accepting of challenges to duels in the District of Columbia, and for the punishment thereof: Ayes 20, noes not counted.

Mr. Prentiss briefly explained the bill in its present form, especially remarking that the punishment provided for by this bill had been mitigated from that of the last session, particularly with a view to meet the apparent wishes of a majority in the other House. He also indistinctly alleged the authority of Lord Bacon to justify the passage of the bill.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved to strike the 4th section from the bill, because, as he argued, it provided for the punishment of an offence to be committed in, and not out of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, argued at some length to show that the offence proposed to be punished by the 4th section of the bill was an offence committed in, and not out of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Norvell was understood to remark [for there was much conversation during the whole discussion] that a bill like this might have answered a hundred years ago, but not since the present Constitution of the country was adopted. He demurred at the authority of Lord Bacon on this subject, whom Mr. Pope had described as "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," and Mr. N. did not regard him as sufficient authority in this case.

Mr. Tallmadge made a very few remarks, [inaudible to the Reporter,] which were understood to be in favor of the jurisdiction of Congress in the case under consideration.

Mr. Prentiss said there was no constitutional question at all on this subject. The punishment provided for was not for an offence to be committed without the District of Columbia, but wholly within it. What was that offence? It was conspiring together to evade the provisions of this act; and was there a doubt that Congress was competent to provide punishment for a conspiracy in the District of Columbia to commit an offence out of the District of Columbia—theft, for instance, or any other offence?

In regard to Lord Bacon, Mr. P. would not go into an examination of his character; but this he would say, that on any legal question, no higher authority could be cited than that of Bacon, and he had expressly laid down the principle that it was competent in the British Parliament to provide for the punishment of the offence of conspiring within the realm to fight a duel out of the realm. Mr. P. thought this section was highly important, and that it was necessary to retain it in the bill.

Mr. Wall also argued that it was competent in Congress to punish for any conspiracy within the District of Columbia to commit an offence out of it, such as a combination, for instance, enabling the slaves to escape from their masters. He regarded this as altogether a question of policy, and none at all of power.

Mr. Niles likewise argued that the offence to be punished was wholly within the District of Columbia, and it was therefore no question of power.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, read the 4th section, and commented on it, with a view to show that the punishment in the bill was predicated on acts to be committed out of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Southard argued that those acts out of the District, and mentioned in the bill, were to be regarded not as acts to be punished by the bill, but merely as evidence of that conspiracy in the District of Columbia to fight a duel out of it; for which conspiracy alone the bill provided punishment.—He also argued that the offence of evading the act, by arrangements made in the District of Columbia, was justly and fully punishable by Congress.

The question was now put on striking out the fourth section, and decided in the negative by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Clay, of Ala. Cuthbert, King, Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Roane, Spence, White—11.

Nays—Messrs. Buchanon, Clay, of Ky. Davis, Foster, Fulton, Hubbard, Knight, Linn, Lumpkin, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Pierce, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Inda., Southard, Strange, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Williams, of Maine, Wright, Yeuug—31.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the Kentucky Legislature, on the 15th ult., during the consideration of a divorce case, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved,* That the petition of Miranda Motley be committed to the Committee for Courts of Justice, with instructions to report a bill, making habitual drunkenness a sufficient ground for a divorce in a Court of Chancery; and that they also inquire into the expediency of authorising the Chancellor to exercise the same control over the persons and estates of *habitual drunkards,* that he is authorised to exercise over the persons and estates of lunatics."

[illegible] years, two great [illegible] ple of this Union.

The first.—What is the legitimate [illegible] the United States under the Federal [illegible]

The second—To whose keeping shall the [illegible] revenue be intrusted, when collected?

These questions have been, during that [illegible] period, a perpetual source of animated [illegible] by the people, in their primary assemblies, [illegible] their Congress halls.

To establish what is the legitimate currency, [illegible] has been strenuously urged that the Constitution has conferred on Congress the power to regulate the currency, and under that power to incorporate a Bank of the United States, as the only means of reducing, through the medium of its bank bills, the currency to the same uniform standard throughout the several States. This power, it is admitted by the advocates of a National Bank, is not derived from any express words in the Constitution itself, but is implied from the adjudications of the courts of justice, and from the current of public opinions in its favor.

On the other hand, this Legislature considers the question of implied powers put at rest by the express negation in the tenth amendment of the Constitution, wherein it is provided: "That the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or the people."

This reservation of undelegated powers is, moreover, put beyond a doubt by the action of the general convention that framed the Constitution, in their negation on the propositions to grant letters of incorporation. Nor has the Constitution, in any portion of it, recognized any other currency, either directly or impliedly, but gold or silver. And has positively declared that nothing but gold or silver shall constitute a tender. And it is certainly a political paradox that admits of no solution, to call that which is declared by the supreme power of the Government to be no tender, the currency of the most commercial nation in the world.

In whose keeping the revenue shall be intrusted, is a question of vital importance to the American people. And the great contest is, whether it shall be confined to the keeping of the agents of the Government, selected from the great mass of the people for their good morals, high standing in the community, immediately responsible to the Government under all the obligations it may think proper to exact, and all the penalties it may think proper to inflict; or to that of the banks, of a thousand, or ten thousand stockholders, whose every object is gain, and whose responsibility from their numbers, their perpetual shiftings, and their independent relation to the Government, neither appointed by it nor under its control, can never be concentrated, nor safely relied upon.

From a full view of these facts, this Legislature greatly prefers agents selected by the Government itself, amenable to its orders, subject to its immediate control, punished at its discretion, and removable at its bidding.

1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened,* That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to oppose and vote against the [illegible] tor of the Bank of the United States, or the establishment of any other bank of a similar [illegible]—Yeas 63, nays 28.

2. *Be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid,* That our Senators be also instructed, and our Representatives requested, to support and vote for the entire separation of the public revenue from the keeping or control of any bank or banks of any description whatever.—Yeas 58, nays [illegible]

3. *Be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid,* That since the Constitution recognizes no other currency than gold and silver, and imperatively requires that all taxes shall be uniform and equal throughout the Union, the employment by the Government of the paper of local banks in the collection and disbursements of its revenue amounts to a plain and undeniable infraction of that sacred instrument, which no considerations of expediency or convenience, and no force of precedent ought long to excuse; and our Senators are hereby instructed to support and vote for some measure or scheme of policy, the object of which shall be, by a gradual and certain process having regard to the indebtedness and embarrassments of the community, to heal this long standing breach of the Constitution.—Yeas 51 nays 40.

4. *And be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid,* That Alabama has uniformly been one of the foremost among her sister States, in the support of Republican principles; and her citizens hail with pride the bold and manly stand taken by the Chief Magistrate of the Union, upon the finances of the Government.

Question divided—on the first section.—Yeas [illegible] nays 28. On the second section—Yeas 53, nays [illegible]

5. *Resolved,* That taxes and duties ought [illegible] to be laid and collected by the General Government, to raise money to be lent out to the keepers therefore, whether public officers or banks, to speculators, or any other class of citizens whatever; and that the amount raised should be barely sufficient to defray the expenses of an economical administration of the Government, and should be kept to that object and no other.—Passed unanimously.

6. *Resolved,* That the General Government has no right to use the money of the people for banking purposes, and, consequently, any attempt on the part of Congress, by means of a bank charter, or any other legislative enactment, to delegate such power to others, will, as heretofore, meet with the unceasing opposition of the Democratic and State Rights party of this State.—Yeas 68, nays 17.

7. *Resolved,* That we deprecate the evils resulting from the action of the Government in the creation of bank monopolies, not authorised by the Constitution, the effect of which has been to divert the commerce of the South from its direct and natural channel to its present circuitous route.—Yeas 63, nays 26.

8. *Resolved,* That a direct trade with Europe is of vital importance to Alabama.—Passed unanimously.

9. *Resolved,* That the present Administration of the General Government, by promoting the interest of the South, and guarding our institutions, has won our admiration, and secured our support; and that we deeply deplore the course of such Southern statesmen, as, by acting in concert with its opponents, are aiding to place those in power who are adverse to the rights and interests of the South and the great principles of the Democratic Republican party, as illustrated in the political life and writings of Thomas Jefferson.

Question divided—on the first section, yeas [illegible] nays 42; on the second section, yeas 53, nays [illegible]

10. *And be it further resolved,* That the Governor is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each Senator and Representative from this State in Congress.—Adopted without a division.

[illegible] Dr. Gobeen, [illegible] several of our [illegible] is said to [illegible] a man and a christian; and his letter [illegible] is calculated to do good by rebuking the [illegible] of the abolitionists, and exhibiting a broader view than has generally been taken of the whole [illegible] of providence towards the black man.

He begins with a glowing account of the happiness and prosperity of the colony of Liberia. Of which he says, "The people are industrious and [illegible]vering in their attempts to gain a comfortable livelihood, temperate and economical in their [illegible], and appear to be really enjoying life."—[illegible] is a declaration as to the ultimate objects of the Colonization society, in these words: It contemplates the entire annihilation of slavery in America and the christianizing of Africa." We copy the letter as published in the Christian Statesman; and have searched in vain for any correction by the editor of the declaration thus made by Dr. Gobeen. Yet the same paper contains the minutes of the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, with the Hon C. F. Mercer in the chair, and the Hon. Henry A. Wise and Mr. Garland among the speakers. The former (Mr. Wise) moved,

"That the cause of colonization should be hereafter, as heretofore, (in contrast to the example of Abolition, the declared antagonist and enemy of Colonization) guarded jealously from all union, association or contact with the party politics of the country; and that such union, association or contact, in any form, or to any extent would be pollution to its character and death to its hopes of doing good as a cause of humanity, civilization, philanthropy and patriotism."

And the latter (Mr. Garland) moved,

"That while this Society is an object of violent attack from opposite portions of the Union, and by [illegible] of the most opposite and hostile sentiments, it is the duty of those who regard it as safe for the Union, benevolent towards our whole colored population, and fraught with blessings inestimable to Africa, to unite their counsels—their devotions and their prayers to give to its operations ten-fold energy and success."

How shall we reconcile Dr. Gobeen, Mr. Wise, and Mr. Garland? And if they cannot be reconciled, and the Dr. takes upon himself to affirm more than he is authorised, or the truth warrants, as to the object of the Society, why does not the Christian Statesman set him right. While things [illegible] this position, we no more dare advocate the Colonization Society than Abolitionists.

[illegible] to Dr. Gobeen's letter. We have noticed [illegible] for the purpose of presenting the following extracts.

"Since my residence in Africa, my eyes have been compelled to view things differently to what [illegible] in America. Having been educated in a slaveholding State, I was daily taught to look upon the man who held slaves as a monster scarcely [illegible], and at all times to regard those engaged in holding slaves, as participating in crimes of the deepest dye; and, notwithstanding I have resided [illegible], and travelled in several slave States, [illegible] beheld the shade of a shadow of an atrocity [illegible] the cruelties said to be practised (daily) [illegible] the slaves, yet it was impossible for me to [illegible] early prejudices, or to believe any thing [illegible] that slavery as there practised, was the [illegible] evil in the States, or in the world, which [illegible] very much doubt. That slavery as it exists in some parts of the universe, is an evil unequalled by any other, is most true: but that it is [illegible] in the United States, with all the cruelties and barbarities that the race is subject to, is [illegible] from the fact.

Slavery in the United States, in its worst form [illegible] the lash, is not as bad as slavery in Africa in the mildest form. It is a well known truth [illegible] Western Africa nine-tenths of the whole [illegible] are in a state of slavery. The females [illegible] sold at an early age, to be, when they grow [illegible] or beasts of burden, as their proprietors [illegible]quire. If the majority here were not slaves, would they ever get into the foreign slave-dealers' hands? Where do the Portuguese and American Spaniards get their cargoes of slaves? By [illegible] and ravishing the country? No. By [illegible] and tearing them from their habitations [illegible] the coast? No. Nor yet by hunting them [illegible] these topics with dogs; but they are obtained from the kings of the country, who send and bring them from the far interior, in droves, and sell [illegible] cattle to the highest bidder. They are [illegible] hundreds from the interior to the "slave [illegible]," and sold for tobacco, powder, guns, cloth, [illegible] whiskey. Our coast is thickly settled by natives, who dwell secure from molestation by the [illegible]; they are not stolen and gathered promiscuously by every and any means; nor are they deprived of their liberty when they are forced to leave [illegible] shores—they only change masters.—Slaves [illegible], such they had been to the most savage [illegible], who inflict upon them the severest punishment, and feel free to kill, to eat, or to throw them [illegible] the funeral pile, at pleasure. Slavery in the [illegible], cannot possibly be as great an evil as it is [illegible]. There thousands hear the word of God, and [illegible] soundly converted to the Christian faith; [illegible], hitherto, they have had no such opportunities, and it appears evident that God is about to overrule, through the instrumentality of the Colonization Society, this, as he did Joseph's slavery in Egypt, and thereby bring about a great and lasting blessing [illegible] whole country. I have heard men who [illegible] been taken from this country in slave ships, [illegible] by the Colonization Society, bless God [illegible] ever they were bought by the slaver and carried to the States, where they heard the gospel [illegible], and had their dark understandings illuminated by Divine grace.

Gentlemen in America may say the cruel atrocities heaped upon the colored man in the South are [illegible] unparalleled in any country; but if they will only come abroad and suffer themselves to fall into the hands of a native king, or even a "head-man" they will experience to their sorrow punishments equally unheard of, nay, in a thousand degrees more painful than any of the "torturing inventions of the Southern planters." Colored men may also talk of the wrongs which they sustain, of the privations they endure, and of the inferior ranks they are compelled to fill in society, and point the listener to the degraded station that they occupy in the public [illegible] in consequence of some of their brethren being slaves in the South; when it had not been for the "same hell-deserving practice," they themselves would now (if in existence at all) be prowling these African forests, with thousands of untaught heathens who inhabit them, as naked as when the light first dawned upon them. They would be [illegible] bondsmen, the slaves of slaves, used as beasts of burden, and at all times liable to decapitation; they would be without any knowledge of a God or a Saviour, and suffering all the barbarities of a savage [illegible]. [illegible] without any knowledge of a [illegible], or a [illegible] [illegible] before [illegible] them after death, that [illegible] their gree gree will kill them [illegible] [illegible]. Such are the privileges and enjoyments from which they are torn, when sold to slavers, and forced to leave "their happy homes and peaceful country" for a life of slavery, with Christian privileges, in another hemisphere.

Extract from the Correspondence of the Cour. & Enq.

PARIS, Dec. 12, 1838.

There is no recent news from Circassia. We know however, that the advantage lately claimed by the Russians to have been gained in that quarter, cost them dearly. No further particulars of the insurrection in Georgia have reached us.

Russia is said to be a hot-bed of conspiracies. Some hundreds of new arrests have taken place there; but these may or may not have been "motived" by correct information. A strange rumor is in circulation that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte will be offered the hand of the Grand Dutchess Olgo. This would complete the eccentricities of the Czar.

The Catholic question in Prussia is still causing much uneasiness to the government.

The evacuation of the Roman states by both French and Austrians, is now complete.

Of the state of Spain it is dangerous to speak; because of the ever varying incidents occurring there. A new cabinet has been established, but being of the milk senate sort, is not likely to be long lived. The revolt at Seville is at an end, but that government is not a whit better off. Espartero is said at length to have resigned the command of the army of the north, but it is doubted. Carlists and Christines alike continue to butcher the prisoners by scores. Don Carlos is hourly receiving remittances of money via Sardinia, (said to come from Russia)—but his arrival in Madrid does not appear much more likely than it was on this day last year, when wagers were laid that he would be in the capital before Christmas.

Death is making sad havoc among the remains of the Grand Army. Within these 8 days General Brack has been struck by apoplexy. General Cessie de Bressoles (one of the commissioners charged with delivering up the Duchess of Angouleme to the Austrians in 1793 in exchange for the five commissioners arrested and given over to the Austrians by Pichegru) has paid the debt of nature.

Among the remarkable persons lately deceased, has been the Duke de Choiseul. He was a faithful adherent of the unfortunate Louis XVI, and was charged with the management of his escape to Varennes. He subsequently fell into the power of the Republicans, and escaped from Dunkirk in an American vessel, purchased and sent thither, for the purpose, by the British Government. He returned to France by permission of Napoleon, but engaged, nevertheless, in the conspiracy of Moreau, against him. He was imprisoned for that offence, and remained in confinement during 5 years. On the restoration, favors were showered on him by Louis XVIII., yet he became so notorious for his liberalism under Charles X., as to be named—as was Gerard—one of an imaginary Provisional Government, created on the "second of the three days" of July, to suggest to the insurgents that their proceedings were directed by great persons. He ultimately became a prime favorite of King Louis Philip, who, as the children [illegible] "would give his eyes" for a connexion with the ancienne Noblisse. With all this apparent versatility, he was, however honest and sincere for the [illegible] of his professions. Another member of the National Convention—Mr. Pinel—is also lately deceased.—The number of members of that body who survive, is not known—but among them is one of whom you have often heard—*Parrere.*

The projected establishment of steam communication by powerful vessels, between Bordeaux and New York, is about to be sincerely undertaken. A meeting held in the former city about ten days since, at which were present the most influential of the resident merchants, and at which resolutions were passed which place beyond doubt, that a company will be formed with that object. Hitherto nothing has occurred to prove that Havre will follow the example of Bristol and Liverpool in that respect; but she must, or forfeit the greater part of the advantages arising from the departure and arrival of passengers, who will naturally adopt the most expeditious means of performing the journey across the Atlantic.

Trade is not better than at the date of my last. In fact I never knew less appearance of bustle at this near approach of the *Jour de l'An* (New Year's day) than at the present moment. The winter fashions are not decidedly pronounced yet—except *black velvet mantles or shawls*, trimmed with fur, lace or fringe, according to the means of the purchaser (which are the rage)—there is said to be little demand at the houses of the great Modistes.

◆

Diabolical Outrage.—On Monday evening about six o'clock, as Mr. John Reese, an assistant engineer in the Fire Department, and one of its most valuable members was going to his residence in Chrystie street, he was met at the corner of Walker and Christie streets by a tall man, wrapped up in a cloak, who, without any previous warning, dashed in Mr. R's face a quantity of vitriol, and immediately ran off. Mr. R. fell to the ground almost dead with the intense agony caused by the burning of the vitriol, and his cries brought some persons to his assistance, who conveyed him to his home, where medical assistance was promptly procured, and the sufferings of the unfortunate man were relieved as far as could be done. He will, however, we regret to say, lose both his eyes, and will, if he survives, be disfigured forever.

Thus far, no clue has been found by which the perpetrator of this infamous outrage can be ferreted out; but as some of our most active police officers are out after him, it is to be hoped that he may ere long be brought to justice. The magistrates have determined upon every effort to accomplish this object, and at their request we ask of any druggist who has recently sold vitriol, under suspicious circumstances, to call at the police office, and make known the facts.

Mr. Reese, who is a married man, and has a young family, is now lying in a most precarious situation; but if the warm wishes of all his friends could avail him, he would soon be among them again.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

Diet.—If you ask the French professors what is the best mode of curing disease, they will answer you like the Greek orator, when it was inquired what was the first essential in eloquence? he answered *action*; and what the second? *action*; and what the third? *action*. So would the physicians of Paris, if it were inquired what was the first requisite in curing disease, they would answer, *diet*; and the second? *diet*; and the third? *diet*.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1839.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

It is now generally known to the friends of this scheme, that the Legislature, at its late Session, passed a bill granting more liberal aid on the part of the State, for its prosecution, than that previously extended; in this action they may not have gone as far as the friends of the measure had hoped and expected, yet, under the circumstances, we think the concessions are liberal, especially when we recollect that this, of all the schemes proposed, was the only one that found a degree of favor in their sight. Whether its friends are satisfied, or disappointed is not now the question; the action is passed, and liberal or not, it is perhaps as favorable as any future one will be; the point to be decided is, will those who are principally interested in its success avail themselves of this aid to accomplish the work. The first question naturally occurring is, can it be done with such assistance? We answer confidently that it can, if it is entered upon with the right spirit; for what insurmountable obstacle opposes? let us look at a plain statement and see how the case stands.

The bill passed provides for a subscription on the part of the State of three-fifths of the capital stock, so soon as two-fifths shall be taken by individuals: according to an estimate, made by Maj. McNeill, a road, with a single track, may be constructed from Fayetteville to some point on the Yadkin above the Narrows, for $1,250,000; taking this then, as the cost, a subscription of two-fifths or $500,000 is required from individuals to secure the remaining three-fifths or $750,000 from the State, to be paid—an important feature—in equal instalments with individual stock. And now, can it be possible that this vitally important measure shall be delayed or defeated for the want of such an amount as $500,000? The rich valley of the Yadkin and Catawba with all the region adjacent—even without considering the assistance which will be afforded by Fayetteville and Wilmington—unable to raise the sum of $500,000! We will not yet entertain so humiliating a doubt, humiliating—we should rather say insulting, for so it would be considered, if asserted abroad.

No man can doubt the *ability* of the country to raise this sum, and still less can any one doubt the absolute necessity of doing something to resuscitate the declining life of trade and business of every kind; all are sensible of the downward tendency of things; but of what avail is it to perceive and not act? every one desires to see projects of Internal Improvement going forward; but if we fold our arms and consider, and defer and wish forever, we shall hardly realise the objects which can be attained only by exertion.

There is now, no longer any excuse for delay, the State has proffered her aid to foster the work, and the people, of the West especially, are called upon to come forward and answer the appeal which is made to their public spirit, patriotism, and interest. All classes of citizens are interested in the matter; the accomplishment of this scheme will ensure to the farmer, many advantages, in the increased value of landed property, the saving of time, labor and exposure in the facilities it will afford for getting to market;—to the merchant, and the mechanic a revival of business, and increase of profit consequent upon the fresh impulse which will be given to trade, when the tide of emigration, which is daily impoverishing the State shall be checked, and we shall no longer see many of our most enterprising and wealthy citizens deserting their homes, to seek new ones, in a region free from the influence which has retarded the advancement of North Carolina, until she stands last, in point of prosperity, on the catalogue of the States.

Let no man then, withhold his aid, but determine to give a helping hand to the extent of his means; no matter how small the amount, if he is able to take but one share, it will be some assistance.

Another reason we would not forget to mention in favor of this work, is the progress which we are making all around us, in the manufacturing interest, this ought to act as a powerful incentive in pushing forward all schemes of Internal Improvement.

We do hope that the people will go to work in earnest, throw aside that over-cautious fearfulness which is content to forego all the probable, if not certain advantages of a scheme such as this, and sink still lower every year, rather than risk the investment of a part of their means in a way which promises not only to be profitable in itself, but which will make a tenfold return in enhancing the value of all the balance of their property.

It is well to bear in mind one thing, that delay only begets danger, and is in no wise salutary; the longer it is deferred to commence, the longer it will be before the advantages can be realised, and as our neighbors are not waiting with us, there is the more need for our keeping pace with their progress, otherwise we may find ourselves so far behind, as to make it a difficult matter to overtake them when we do start.

CONGRESS.

The bill for graduating and reducing the price of the public lands, which passed the Senate after much debate came up in the House on the 22d, and on motion to refer to a Committee, was laid on the table; the next day a motion being made to reconsider the vote, the House refused, so that the bill lies on the table, there, in all probability to rest in a long sleep.

The memorial of the Legislature of this State requesting our representatives to use their exertions for procuring an appropriation to re-open the outlet at Nag's Head, was presented in the House by Mr. *Sawyer*, and on his motion referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Cumberland Road bill has passed the Senate, and in the House was referred to the Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union.

From the extract of proceedings, which we give, it will be seen that the Senate has been engaged in the consideration of a bill to prevent duelling in the District of Columbia, and for the punishment thereof,—also of a set of Resolutions introduced by *Mr. Tallmadge*, proposing amendments to the Constitution of U. S.,—limiting the term of the Presidential Office to four years, and providing for the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury, Treasurer, and Postmaster General, by Congress; and that no member of Congress shall be appointed to any office under the General Government, in less than two years after the expiration of his representative term of service.

By the Houston "Telegraph" of January 5th, we see that a bill was before the Congress of Texas to suppress the practice of duelling. A motion made for its rejection was negatived by a vote of 25, to 5.

[illegible] on Wednesday [illegible] where they [illegible] ever not designed to [illegible] the work very far at present—this being intended only as a beginning. A breathing spell will no doubt be given. But the friends of the enterprise are sanguine of ultimate success.—*Microcosm.*

MR. WEBSTER has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its Session in this place on yesterday.

MR. WILLIAMS, of Maine, has been re-elected United States Senator from that State.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I cut the following communication from a Georgia paper, which was handed to me, may I ask the favour of you to transfer to your columns, and oblige a friend.

For the Whig.

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 14.

MR. EDITOR: The following lines were extracted from a Lady's Album. As they may be amusing to some, and beneficial to others, you will confer a favor by inserting them in your columns.

When lovely woman stoops to fashion,
Which nature says she should not do,
What charms can soothe this spirit dashing,
And make her walk erect and true.

The only art she can discover,
On which she safely may depend,
To glad the heart of every lover,
Is to forsake the *Grecian Bend.*

Signed
A FRIEND TO THE FAIR SEX.

[*Editors Correspondence.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, January 26, 1839.

Since writing you on the 19th, flaxseed has declined; sales have been made as low as $1 25 to 1 40 this week; flour is coming in plenty and is dull at $6 25 a 6 75 a 7 25; pork 6¼ a 7½. There has been considerable tobacco in market and sold at 6 a 8½ for [illegible], and $7 a 7½ for refused; corn 85 a 90; oats 50; wheat $1 25 a 1 30. Of cotton there has been about 300 bales sold here this week, at prices varying from 11 to 13 cents as extreme prices; sales to-day of a fair good article at the latter price; sugar 9 a 11; coffee 12 a 13½; molasses, New Orleans, hhd. 42 a 45; do. Cuba, 37 a 40; salt, per sack, $2 75 a 3 00; iron, Swede, 5½ a 6; do. rolled 5 a 5½.—Some real estate sold at auction to-day, a corner lot near the market, 30 feet front, extending 60 in rear for $1575; also, another corner lot, directly south-east of the market-house, 30 feet front extending 60 in rear, with ware-house on it, for $2925. Real estate is looking up in anticipation of a Rail Road. The above were sales of the lots, without the buildings on them. We do hope the time has come when the people of North Carolina will take hold of the Rail Road in good earnest, and instead of talking any longer act on the subject at once. We look to the West to do well her part in this enterprise.

Arrived, January 20th, steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boat Post-Boy in tow, with 400 sacks salt, 150 hogsheads molasses, 60 barrels Rum, 50 barrels potatoes, 50 casks lime, Dry Goods, iron, &c., for merchants here.

Also, arrived this evening steamer Henrietta with boats Nelson and Diligence having about 1,000 sacks salt, 200 casks lime, 200 bags coffee, sugar, molasses, dry goods, &c., &c., for sundry persons here and in the interior; among which we notice J. H. Holcomb, C. Montague, C. Coble, Michael Brown, Stockton & Huggins, and others.

Departed, January 22d, steamer Henrietta having flaxseed, flour, cotton, tobacco, feathers, wheat, &c., for merchants in this place.

Also, on 24th, boat Post-Boy with about 75 casks flaxseed, 325 barrels flour, 160 bales cotton, wheat, beeswax, tobacco, &c.; shipped by merchants here.—Our river is in fine boating order.

From the Greenville Mountaineer, Jan. 11.

Death of Gen. Bull, of Abbeville District.—The death of this gentleman has occurred in a manner peculiarly distressing to his many warm friends, and shocking to the community in which he lived. He was murdered on the night of the 27th ult., near his own dwelling, and as circumstances evidently prove, by some of his own negroes. The following statement is taken from a letter written by a gentleman resident in the neighborhood of the deceased:

"The murder appears to have been committed under these circumstances: At the time of his death, Gen. Bull had no overseer, and, as a consequence, had to give a particular personal supervision to his plantation affairs. After supper, on the night of the 27th ult., he walked to his negro quarter, a mile from his dwelling house. On his return, about three hundred yards from his house he was attacked and murdered by two of his own young fellows, who were lying in wait for him.—They called a negro (Dick) to bring his horse to the gate, and then carried the body a quarter of a mile up the road, and above the house. They put the *right* foot in the *left* stirrup, and then frightened the horse, which ran about 40 yards before the stirrup broke. The body was found about 8 o'clock the next morning, with the stirrup on the left foot, and with the appearance of being dragged the distance I have mentioned. The horse was found in the cow-pen, with the saddle on, and the left stirrup gone.

This was all contrived to make the impression that Gen. Bull had been thrown by his horse, his foot hung in the stirrup, and that he was thus killed; but the schemes of villains are seldom perfect.—This very circumstance proves the murder instead of an accidental death. A puddle of blood was where the General was killed, and blood traced all the way to where the body was discovered. All the wounds were inflicted on his head, and appear to have been made by six blows with a hard, heavy stick. The skull was fractured in two places. Eight of the negroes are now in jail. Three are supposed, from the circumstances, undoubtedly guilty. The trial is delayed to give every opportunity to discover all that is possible."

This extract briefly details the circumstances of this horrible murder; the news of which will bring anguish to the heart of many throughout the State, of which the deceased has been a distinguished citizen, holding a high rank for his talents, his patriotic spirit, his strict honesty of character, firmness and sterling courage, and his ardent, unswerving devotion to his friends.—Among them his place cannot be filled with one equal in genuine wit and social qualities. His nearest sorrowing relative is a brother, living in Abbeville District.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Arrangements for the Spring.

Edenton, ...	Saunders,
Newbern, ...	Dick,
Raleigh, ...	Baily,
Washington, ...	Pearson,
Hillsborough,	Settle,
Salisbury	Nash,
Mountains, ...	Toomer.

[illegible] Rough [illegible] Remarks on [illegible] marl indicator.—To [illegible] lative aid to agriculture. [illegible] land.—To [illegible] ditions of the Farmers' Register.

•Selections.—Orange groves of [illegible] Louisiana.—Secret for making [illegible] wine.—The immense chimney built at [illegible] milksickness, and the [illegible] inquiries and remarks on manures.—Sea-mud, &c.—Sea-weed, &c. as manure.—[illegible] by marsh-mud, &c., on Emerson's Point.—[illegible] show and premiums of the Agricultural Society [illegible] bridge.—The snow owl.—An alligator in New [illegible] On the part which the soil acts in the progress of vegetation.—The system of plunder, practised by the [illegible] of irresponsible banking.— Statement of the [illegible] products of a lot, through a series of years.—[illegible] husbandry.— Blue mud.—The mulberry, [illegible] Don't forget to lime.—Poor Richard's Almanac [illegible] ing and business habits of Stephen Girard, [illegible] application, &c.—Early sown grain [illegible] compared to the grain, than late.—Cooking grain for [illegible] Eggs and poultry.—Utility of the British [illegible] cultural reports. On the use of coopers' waste [illegible] manure.—Can the culture of tobacco be dispensed with in eastern Virginia?—Preparation of metallic [illegible] wick.—Extract from the address to the Agricultural Society of Fredericksburg.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 29th inst., by John [illegible] Esq., Mr. THOMAS DENT to Miss SARAH [illegible] STER, daughter of Mr. Humphrey [illegible]

In Fayetteville, by the Rev. Mr. [illegible] HUSKE, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss ANN [illegible] DOBBIN, daughter of the late John M. Dobbin [illegible]

DEPARTED [illegible]

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY [illegible]

In this County, on the [illegible] HOUSTON, aged [illegible] years.

Mr. H. was born in [illegible] came to North Carolina [illegible] Rowan county, and has [illegible] 77 years. He was a soldier of the [illegible] and for 50 years a consistent [illegible] rian Church.—[Communicated.

In Lincoln county, on Wednesday [illegible] JOHN ERVIN, formerly of [illegible] illness, which he bore with [illegible] Erwin left a wife and [illegible] their irreparable loss.

Head Quarters [illegible]

ATTENTION [illegible]

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS [illegible]

YOU are hereby [illegible] Salisbury, on [illegible] 12 o'clock, A. M. [illegible] cised, a Maj. General [illegible] of North Carolina [illegible] vacancy [illegible]
Thos. G. P[illegible]
R. W. [illegible]
January [illegible]

ATTENTION [illegible]

SALISBURY [illegible]

J. J. [illegible]
Salisbury, [illegible]

THE [illegible] is [illegible] practical [illegible] very [illegible] chair, which [illegible] source of pleasure and profit. There is [illegible] village in the State that holds out better [illegible] for an establishment of the kind.
R. I. PAL[illegible]

Milton, N. C., January 21, 1839.

Notice.

CLARKE'S Commentary, in four volumes, [illegible] 1834, and Watson's Dictionary, in [illegible] same date, came by a stage from Salisbury [illegible] my care, three or five years since; and have [illegible] been called for.
RUFUS REID.
Mount Mourne, Iredell Co., N. C.
January 31, 1839.

Dissolution.

THIS day the Copartnership of Wheeler & [illegible] was dissolved by the consent of parties; all persons indebted to the Firm will make payment as soon as possible—verbum sat. The Apothecary shop will be under the control of C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, by whom due attention will be given.
WHEELER & BURNS.
Salisbury, 3d December, 1838.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER,

HAVING entered [illegible] the Drugg[illegible] announcing to the citizens [illegible] they will keep constantly [illegible] and general assortment of [illegible] cines, Paints, Dye [illegible] ments, Snuff, [illegible] Wines, &c., together with a splendid [illegible] ment of fancy articles—all of which [illegible] will sell as cheap if not cheaper, [illegible] other Druggists or Merchants in the [illegible]
N. B. All orders from a distance [illegible] is given, will be promptly attended to.

Fourth and [illegible]

THE undersigned again appeals to those indebted to him on account of the Western Carolinian [illegible] way, to come forward and pay. It is [illegible] tion for him to wait or be put off any longer [illegible] cities are pressing; he has waited years [illegible] many, and further indulgence either than [illegible] allow, cannot be given, if settlement is not made [illegible] present or ensuing month.
J. W. HAMP[illegible]
Jan. 3, 1839.

Warrants for Sale Here.

[illegible] and we find
[illegible] lovely prime,
[illegible] of the mind
[illegible] time;
[illegible] the youthful poet's gaze,
A thousand colours rise,
The beautiful, which soon decays,
The brightest, which soon dies.

[illegible] their influence,
The spirit owns the spell;
Memory to him is music—hence
The magic of his shell.
He sings of general hopes and fears—
A universal tone;
All weep with him, for in his tears
They recognise their own.

Yet many a one, whose lute hangs now
High on the laurel tree,
Feels that the cypress' dark bough
A fitter meed would be;
And still with weariness and wo,
The fatal gift is won,
That many a radiant head lays low,
Ere half its race be run.

VARIETY.

Human Beauty.—Montaigne has said with great apparent truth, that a man is as sensible of the presence of beauty, when he looks upon it, as he is of fire when he is scorched by it. It is in vain, therefore that Voltaire would attempt to deny the existence of any such thing as human beauty. "What is beauty?" says the prince of jesters—"If you ask a frog, he will reply, that beauty consists in having two large, round eyes, goggling in a little head, a large, broad throat, a yellow breast, and a brown back. If you ask the devil, he will laugh at you for your stupidity, and assure you that beauty consists in a pair of horns, four talons, and a long tail. Consult the philosophers, and they will reply by some drivellings about archetypes, essences, the beau ideal and the kalon!" The truth is, in spite of Voltaire, that we all know what beauty is [illegible] and women. The most perfect individual [illegible] is always very different from ideal [illegible] the only difficulty is to find out that [illegible] the least degree different from it.

[illegible]—I have never met with two more [illegible] anecdotes of Napoleon than the following, which may be found in the "Memories du [illegible]." Peschi was about to remonstrate [illegible] one day, on the war in Spain. He [illegible] few words, when Napoleon drawing [illegible] window, asked, "Do you see that [illegible] broad day.—"No," replied the [illegible] "Well, so long as I alone can perceive my plan, and suffer no observa[illegible] return from the Russian campaign, [illegible] with deep emotion the death of so [illegible] mowed down, not by the ene[illegible] cold and hunger. A courtier seek[illegible] word, added, with a pitiful tone—[illegible] suffered a great loss." "Yes,' [illegible] "Madame Barilli, the singer,

[illegible] *Evidence.*—A good story has [illegible] George White, of whom we took occasion [illegible] an anecdote, a week or two since. [illegible] arraigned for horse stealing, when it [illegible] he was connected with an extensive [illegible] who were making great depredations in the [illegible] Many inducements were [illegible] White to reveal the names of his associates [illegible] maintained a dogged silence. An [illegible] the court was at last obtained that [illegible] upon which he made oath [illegible] of his accomplices. The jury [illegible] suffered to bring in a verdict [illegible] he was called upon for the [illegible] "I shall be faithful to my [illegible] be it known unto you, then, that [illegible] accomplice I ever had; we [illegible] in partnership; you have [illegible] which I thank you; you [illegible] if you can catch him!"

[illegible] Every body, almost, [illegible] Sam Dinsmore, the Govern[illegible] Jackson it is said show[illegible] Dinsmore was a brave [illegible] have heard it said that [illegible] collector of the port of Mobile, some[illegible] the following correspondence took place between him and the Secretary of the Treasury. We vouch not for its truth, however. We only relate it as it was told to us some years ago. At all events it is like Dinsmore.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1822.

SIR: This Department is desirous of knowing how far the Tombigbee river runs up. You will please communicate the information.

Respectfully,
W. H. CRAWFORD.

S. Dinsmore, Esq., Collector, Mobile.

MOBILE, Feb. 7, 1822.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ult, and of informing you in reply, that the Tombigbee river does not run up at all.

Very Respectfully,
S. DINSMORE.

Hon. W. D. Crawford, Secretary Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1822.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this Department has no further service for you as collector of Mobile.

Respectfully,
W. H. CRAWFORD.

S. Dinsmore, Esq., Mobile.

[illegible] *Us.*—Why are the majority of women like facts? Because they are "stubborn things."—*[illegible] Post.*

Unfortunate.—Mr. H——, who is not remarkable for his sober habits; was one night plodding his way home, when he encountered a post which laid him prostrate. A person happening to pass by just at the moment, offered him assistance in raising him from his fallen condition, and enquired, "What's the matter friend?"—Oh—hiccup!" said he—"I dont know—hiccup!—some how or other—hiccup!—*every thing seems to run against me.*"

The London Times of the 13th December says; "The appointment of Sir John Colborne as Governor General of Canada vests in that officer all the powers which were vested in the Earl Durham, both in nature and extent."

He that has pursued nothing but amusement, will find himself without support in age, that is not made for amusement.

[illegible] short and thick, but he would have been so, had he been something shorter and thicker than he was." This is inimitable!

A Farmer's Notion of the Opposition.—A farmer in the neighborhood of Godalming Surry, dining with one of the inhabitants of that town, a short time since, and politics being introduced, the conduct of the opposition was commented on by some of the party; when the farmer observed, "Why, now, gentlemen, I can compare their general conduct to nothing better than to that of some of my pigs! I feed them with peas in my farm yard; those who happen to be within the gate eat the peas very orderly and quietly—you hear no grumbling amongst them, but presently comes a parcel of other pigs from the field, and being without the gate, they run to this side and then to that, push the gate with their noses, squeak, hollo, and kick up a sad disturbance; but the moment I open the gate, and introduce them to the peas, they become as quiet as so many mice in a full barn."

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.......January 31, 1839

	cents		cents
Bacon,	15 a 20	Molasses,	.62½ a 75
Brandy, apple,	none	Nails,	9 a 10
peach,	none	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	12½ a 15	Pork,	.600 a 700
Cotton, in seed,	250	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12
clean,	7 a 8	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	12 a 18	Salt,	150
Corn,	a 50	Tallow,	.10 a 12½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	500 a 600	Wheat, (bushel).	100 a 000
Flaxseed,	75	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, pr. gal. $1 12½—Eggs pr. doz. 8 a 10

AT CHERAW,.........January 15, 1839.

Bacon, lb.	14 a 15	Nails, cut,	7½ a 9
Butter,	15 a 25	wrought,	16 a 18
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Rice,	.550 a 625
Cotton,	10 a 14	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 100	Salt,	.325 a 350
Flour, country,	.650 a 800	Steel, American,	10 a 12½
Iron,	5 a 6½	English,	00 a 14
Lard,	12½ a 22	German,	12 a 14
Leather, sole,	22 a 25	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Molasses,	45 a 50	Tea,	.100 a 137
Orleans,	56 a 57	Tobacco, ma'fd.	10 a 50

Lexington Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, as Agents for these Yarns, offer for sale any quantity of them, from No. 5 to 12, at wholesale prices. As for the superior quality of this Yarn we will warrant it, but at the same time we are willing to leave it to purchasers to decide for themselves.

—ALSO—

Just received and for sale, wholesale or retail.
250 bars Tire Iron, 1¼ to 2 inches wide.
50 do. do. round and square, all sizes.
75 Nova Scotia Grine Stones.
40 kegs Nails, all sizes.
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo.
12 Blacksmith's Anvills.
10 do. Vices.
15 bbls. Superfine Flour.
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt.
100 lbs. best German Turkey-red Cotton.

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1838.

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For Vol. VII. Prices still more reduced for punctual or advanced payments.

I. THE FARMERS' REGISTER is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, and neatly covered, at $5 a year, payable in advance. Or, for $5 may be purchased *two copies* of the same current or forthcoming volume, if so ordered and paid for in advance, (or at the time of making the subscription,) in current money, (as described below,) and without loss or deduction for postage, or any other charge to the publisher.

II. Subscribers now on the list, who have already paid the regular subscription price of $5 in the manner above required, for a single copy, shall have the privilege, upon sending a *post-paid* order, of having a second copy of the same volume, sent to any *new* subscriber, without further charge, for that volume.

III. A like privilege will be allowed to every old subscriber who has not yet paid, but who shall do so, as above, before the issue of the 2d number of the 7th volume; thus in effect *reducing to half price the cost of the work to every subscriber, old or new, who may choose to avail of the offer.*

IV. If however, no more than one copy is ordered, the subscription price will still be, as heretofore, $5 the volume: as it is not designed to permit any subscription debt, or payment, to be made for less than $5. And if an order is sent for two copies, without compliance with the conditions annexed, only one will be sent.

V. The price of back volumes, as heretofore, is $5 for one alone, $10 for any three together, and in the same proportion ($3,34 cents for each,) for any number of volumes, except vol. I., which is at $6, and to be furnished only as part of a full set.

VI. *All mail payments must be made in notes, or checks, of par value in Virginia, or of a City and specie-paying* bank of the State in which the subscriber resides.

VII. The risk of loss of payments for subscriptions, sent free of postage, which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster, is assumed by the editor.

VIII. All letters to the editor in regard to the Farmers' Register must be post-paid—except such as contain articles for publication.

IX. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

X. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due unless at the option of the editor.

EDMUND RUFFIN
Editor and Proprietor, Petersburg, Va.

Look at This.

SUMMER will be coming [illegible] and your houses are not [illegible] paints and oil are cheap, and labor costs [illegible] I thank the citizens of this place, and [illegible] country for the very liberal patronage [illegible] tofore bestowed on me, and by a str[illegible] done, sines, hope to merit a continuance [illegible] most

I will say to all who desire [illegible] on my and may call on me, that it shall [illegible] will always improved style, and that no [illegible] absent on business part to give satisfaction.

[illegible] H. RAINEY.

Any one wishing to [illegible] find me in Salisbury, [illegible] directed to me in ness, [illegible] to.

N. B. All orde[illegible] tf

Salisbury will be [illegible]
January 24, [illegible]

[illegible] Sanative.

Goel[illegible] above valuable Medicine on [illegible] at the Post-Office at County

QUA[illegible] C.

By JOHN LUNN, Agent
32:6m.

[illegible] for Sale Here.

Thomas Foster,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm F. Kelly, in the town of Mocksville, Davie county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his BAR stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mocksville, Feb. 2. 1838. tf

Mulberry Trees.

AS the demand for Mulberry Trees is much greater than can be supplied, the Subscriber has concluded to dispose of part of his Stock intended for his own use. They are of the genuine *Morus Alba*, so extensively cultivated in Italy and France; and which writers upon the Silk Culture admit, make the best kind of Silk. Being of the second year's growth, they are large enough to be transplanted, which may save two years delay on the part of those wishing to engage in the business. What I have to spare can be delivered at any time between this and the 1st of March, and upon terms much lower than the Northern prices. Letters addressed to me at Davidson College, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

R. H. MORRISON.

Davidson College, Dec. 25, 1838. tf

NEW FASHIONS, FOR FALL & WINTER,

1838.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS
AND
Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and Door-sills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.—Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1838. tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber has been engaged for [illegible] years in the improved plan of BUS[illegible] and other Machinery when worn, [illegible] much method, Irons of either [illegible] or [illegible] The as also the bush for the Spindle [illegible] Spindle, lighter and steadier than those [illegible] run on, or in great trouble of wedging [illegible] nery of this kind Cranks, and Gudgeons are [illegible] to the Subscriber these Bushes and [illegible]

Any person wishing [illegible] county, N. C can be supplied by [illegible] L. M. GILBIRT. ber by letter, at Moc[illegible]

[illegible] refer any one wishing information [illegible] A. AUSTIN, one of the Edi[illegible]

September 20, [illegible]

☞ The Sub[illegible] formation on [illegible] Varnish, English patent J [illegible] Varnish, Cabinet Sizing, Black [illegible] for Harness Makers, Copal Var[illegible] for Carriage makers, Japan used for [illegible] ing for Cabinet makers, Sizing for [illegible] binet makers, made and sold, whole[illegible] sale or retail,

By C. C. HARRISON.

[illegible], Nov. 1, 1838. 6m

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

[illegible] ERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He occupies the Brick [illegible] of the late Dr. Mitchell.

Salisbury, May 18, 1838.

SCULPTURING.

J. HOULDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from $2 to $2.50; DOOR-SILLS from $2 to $3; DOOR STEPS $1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from $10 to $15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS $20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County April 16 1838. 12m

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Southern Literary Messenger.
T. W. WHITE,
Editor and Proprietor.

THIS is a monthly Magazine, devoted chiefly to LITERATURE, but occasionally finding room also for articles that fall within the scope of SCIENCE; and not professing an entire disdain of tasteful *selections*, though its matter has been, as it will continue to be, in the main, *original*.

Party Politics and controversial *Theology*, as far as possible, are jealously excluded. They are sometimes so blended with discussions in literature or in moral science, otherwise unobjectionable, as to gain admittance for the sake of more valuable matter to which they adhere; but when ever that happens, they are *incidental* only; not *primary*. They are dross, tolerated only because it cannot well be severed from the sterling ore wherewith it is incorporated.

REVIEWS and CRITICAL NOTICES, occupy their due space in the work: and it is the Editor's aim that they should have a threefold tendency—to convey, in a condensed form, such valuable truths or interesting incidents as are embodied in the works reviewed,—to direct the reader's attention to books that deserve to be read,—and to warn him against wasting time and money upon that large number, which merit only to be burned. In this age, of publications that by their variety and multitude distract and overwhelm every undiscriminating student, IMPARTIAL CRITICISM, governed by the views just mentioned, is one of the most inestimable and indispensable of auxiliaries, to him who *does wish* to discriminate.

ESSAYS, and TALES, having in view utility or amusement, or both—HISTORICAL SKETCHES—and REMINISCENCES of events too minute for History, yet elucidating it, and heightening its interest,—may be regarded as forming the staple of the work. And of indigenous POETRY, enough is published—sometimes of no mean strain—to manifest and to cultivate the growing poetical taste and talents of our country.

The times appear, for several reasons, to demand such a work—and not one alone, but many. The public mind is feverish and irritated still, from recent political strifes;—The soft, assuasive influence of Literature is needed, to allay that fever, and soothe that irritation. Vice and folly are rioting abroad:—They should be driven, by indignant rebuke, or lashed by ridicule, into their fitting haunts. Ignorance lords it over an immense proportion of our people:—Every spring should be set in motion, to arouse the enlightened, and to increase their number; so that the great enemy of popular government may no longer brood, like a portentous cloud, over the destinies of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, what more powerful agent can be employed, than a periodical, on the plan of the Messenger; if that plan be but carried out in practice?

The SOUTH peculiarly requires such an agent. In all the Union, South of Washington, there are but two Literary periodicals! Northward of that city, there are probably at least twenty-five or thirty! Is this contrast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the native talent, or the actual literary taste, of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern! No: for in wealth, talents, and taste, we may justly claim at least an *equality* with our brethren; and a domestic institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt, affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy.

It was from a deep sense of this *local* want, that the word SOUTHERN was engrafted on the name of this periodical: and not with any design to nourish local prejudices, or to advocate supposed local interests. Far from any such thought, it is the Editor's fervent wish to see the North and South bound endearingly together forever, in the silken bands of mutual kindness and affection. Far from meditating *hostility* to the North, he has already drawn, and he hopes hereafter to draw much of his choicest matter thence; and happy indeed will he deem himself, should his pages, by making each region know the other better, contribute in any essential degree to dispel the lowering cl[illegible] threaten the peace of both, and to bri[illegible] compl[illegible] en the sacred ties of fraternal lo[illegible] acted out

The SOUTHERN LITERARY M[illegible] to say. He pleted its FOURTH volume. [illegible] short of them, the ideas here offered, is [illegible] *Practice* fall short believes, however, that [illegible] than human weakness [illegible] of *Theory.*

December, 1838.

[illegible] ESS
&
BOGER,

[illegible] LLY inform their customers and friends [illegible], that they have just received their sup[illegible] & WINTER GOODS, comprising al[illegible] article usually kept in this section of coun[illegible] they offer upon the usual terms,—cheap for [illegible] to punctual dealers upon a credit of twelve [illegible]. Just received a choice selection of the best

Het Anker Bolting Cloths,

with a good supply of

SCREEN WIRE;

all of which they will dispose of upon the most favorable terms. C. & B. tender their thanks to their friends and customers, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, Dec. 1, 1838. tf

COTTON YARN.

THE Public are informed that the *Lexington Cotton Manufacturing Company* is now in full operation, and can supply all demands for COTTON YARN of a quality equal to any manufactured in the State.

J. G. CAIRNES, Agent.

☞ Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, by addressing the Agent as above.

Lexington, January 17, 1839. tf

OLD CASTINGS WANTED.

WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cotton screws, old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and will pay one cent per pound.

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838. tf

To the Citizens of Salisbury.

THE undersigned having determined to open a School for boys in this place, on the 1st of March next, solicits the patronage of his friends and the citizens generally.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN.

Notice.

THE thorough-bred Horse LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, will stand the ensuing Season at the stable of the *Mansion Hotel*, Salisbury, N. C. — For particulars see hand-bills.

R. W. LONG.

Jan. 3, 1839. tf

New Goods.

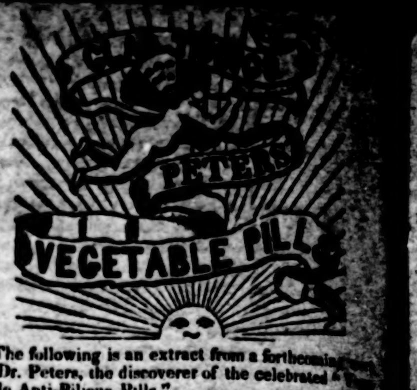
JACOB WINECOFF & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends in general, that they have just received at their old stand at Stirewalt's mill, Cabarrus county, 10 miles North-west of Concord, a new supply of

Fall and Winter Goods;

comprising almost every article usually kept in this section of country, which they offer at the usual terms—Cheaper than ever for cash, or to punctual dealers on a credit of twelve months. We return our sincere thanks to our customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit the same.

January 3, 1839. tf



The following is an extract from a forthcoming [illegible] of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the [illegible] prime objects of life. The two former are only [illegible] as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for [illegible] as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such [illegible] without the possession of health. Without bodily [illegible] and strength, neither the physical nor the mental[illegible] ther the inner nor the outward man is capable of [illegible] achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment. *Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a [illegible] body—is the *sine qua non*—the absolute requisite [illegible] any efficient effort in the attainment of human [illegible] The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, [illegible] is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is [illegible] there; and the finest laid plans are rendered [illegible] by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he [illegible] acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity [illegible] vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with [illegible] and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he [illegible] his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and [illegible] turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—ay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's [illegible]

"Please give me," said a hungry wretch, to a [illegible] feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to [illegible] morsel of food; I am almost starved!"

"I would give a thousand dollars for yo[illegible]" said the rich man, as he handed [illegible]

Of so much importance is health [illegible] of life!

But whereto, methinks I hear [illegible] serves this homily on so plain and [illegible] the [illegible] Do we not all know the value [illegible] all attend to it as one of the [illegible] Do we not [illegible] concerns of our mortal existence [illegible] do we not [illegible] the means to attain and [illegible] prescriptions? out money—do we not fee [illegible] thou dost all [illegible] their advice—do we not [illegible] we cannot [illegible]

True—most true—[illegible] unnecessary, we dare say, and m[illegible] to have "[illegible] homily on health to [illegible]." Men in health [illegible] morals, so in physi[illegible] men in sickness [illegible] line, and precept [illegible] means to attain [illegible] that they may b[illegible] do not as you say [illegible] ways employ th[illegible] health. Now, I know [illegible]

Very true. [illegible] dosing themselves with [illegible] the [illegible] doctors and apothecaries [illegible] people wh[illegible] take, I verily believe, [illegible] and runn[illegible] and yet they are not well [illegible] at their [illegible] reason!

[illegible] of dr[illegible] my opinion, there are two [illegible] [illegible], they take too much medicine, [illegible] do not take the right kind. [illegible] mistake. But lately—that is to [illegible] years past—I've hit upon a better plan. [illegible] Peters's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I [illegible] benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than [illegible] paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, [illegible] ving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing [illegible] ormous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. [illegible]

Very well.

"And have you ever taken his medicine?"

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, [illegible] dertake to mend and regulate the human [illegible] without so much as knowing of what parts it [illegible] and how they are put together. They say he [illegible] stands anatomy and physiology, I think you [illegible] and is as familiar with botany and chemistry [illegible] with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no [illegible] He does not undertake what he does not under[illegible] He was regularly bred to the healing art. [illegible] spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; [illegible] voted himself to the study of the human frame, [illegible] diseases to which it is subject, and now he [illegible] his acquisitions to the relief of suffering hum[illegible]

He does not put forth the absurd claim [illegible] vanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—[illegible] that of curing all diseases with a single [illegible] Such a pretence he would deem about [illegible] swallow, as to take the nostrums of those [illegible] forth. There is no such medicine. There [illegible] never was, a panacea for all diseases. The [illegible] BILIOUS PILLS pretend to no such miracle. [illegible] better, they effect whatever they [illegible] They keep the word of promise to the stomach [illegible] *prima via* which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no slight recommendation [illegible] are the complaints to which these Pills are [illegible] nor far between. The disorders arising from a [illegible] state of the bile are, unfortunately, many, [illegible] and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers [illegible] cially at the South and in the marshy districts [illegible] owing to this cause, from the distressing ague [illegible] ver, which almost shakes asunder life and limb, [illegible] fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his [illegible] without asundering soul and body as he takes his leave.

Conversant from his previous practice, with disease in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peters was first led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should should relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect.

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipse dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—although it is said in the sacred volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only! "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose experience is the best of the truth they assert. Dr. Peters has thrown together in the following pages a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quarter when his pills have come into use. They are left to speak for themselves. They are the [illegible] of those who "speak what they do know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills, they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Mabry; and in Charlotte by Williams & [illegible] of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale prices.

GOELICKE'S SANATIVE.

THE SICK are all taking this wonderful medicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures.

For Sale at the Post-Office, Fallstown, [illegible] county, N. C.

By JNO. [illegible], Agent.

August 17, 1838. [illegible]